

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair and warmer to-day and to-mor-  
row; light variable winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 75; lowest, 63.  
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The



Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 284.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

# FRENCH CHECK NEW DRIVE EXCEPT IN CENTRE; BERLIN CLAIMS CAPTURE OF 8,000 PRISONERS; TRANSPORT REPORTED IN FIGHT WITH U-BOAT

## BRAZIL CRAFT SAW TROOPSHIP IN SEA BATTLE

Skipper Put on Full Speed  
and Failed to Observe  
Result of Shots.  
RUMORS ARE NUMEROUS  
Crew of Pinar del Rio on Land-  
ing Describes Consort of  
Submarines.

An American transport was seen in  
battle with a German submarine about  
seventy miles off the coast of southern  
New Jersey yesterday morning by the  
skipper of a Brazilian steamship that  
has arrived at an American port. The  
skipper, conscious that his own vessel,  
which is unarmed, might be legitimate  
prey of the German, did not linger to  
find out the result of the duel. He  
ordered full speed ahead and zigzagged  
until he came within sight of a friendly  
patrol boat. He says the submarine  
was several miles from the transport,  
too far, perhaps, to enable her to use  
a torpedo effectively. The submarine  
was well above the surface and her  
prow was dimly visible and apparently  
in use, although it was impossible to  
tell definitely at the distance.

The shots of the transport were  
heard distinctly and puffs of smoke  
were seen coming from her. Five shots  
were heard in all. Whether any of  
these fired from the transport took ef-  
fect could not be determined because  
of the great distance of the Brazilian  
from the scene of battle. Reports  
from a south New Jersey town in the  
afternoon said that firing had been  
heard off shore.

A rumor from Norfolk, where some  
of the Pinar del Rio crew landed, said  
that the submarine that had sunk the  
steamship Pinar del Rio on Saturday  
off the Maryland coast was accompa-  
nyed by a mother ship, a vessel of  
about 4,000 tons, painted gray, with  
one funnel.

### U-boat Signalled Mother Ship.

Walter C. B. Burrows, first assistant  
engineer of the Pinar del Rio, described  
the craft with the submarine. She  
stood some two or three miles in  
front of the submarine and was  
signalling her. When the American craft  
saw the submarine signalled the vessel  
in international code "follow me" and  
the U-boat and her consort steamed  
away.

According to survivors two sailing  
craft were attacked by the submarine  
craft which had destroyed the Rio. One  
was a ship, while the second was a  
sloop. They knew nothing as to the  
fate of the two crews, but assumed the  
men were allowed to take to the small  
boats, as were the captain and three of  
the crew of the Rio's crew.

William F. Clark of the Naval Re-  
serve, who said he was aboard the Rio  
in training for service as an officer on a  
merchant vessel, said the submarine  
fired six shots at the Rio before the  
American craft stopped. When the first  
shot was fired the captain put on all  
steam and the hope of making port and  
escaping the enemy, but the submarine  
proved too speedy. The crew took to  
the boats before the submarine arrived  
again.

Both Burrows and Clark said the  
submarine was about 20 feet long, with  
what appeared to be about six inch cal-  
iber rifle mounted fore and aft. The  
U-boat, they said, was painted light  
gray and appeared to be weather and  
sea worn.

### Mother Ship Rumor Doubted.

The naval authorities in Washington  
doubted the mother ship rumor. They  
declared further that a methodical sur-  
vey of the Atlantic coast from the  
coasts of the Mexican line to Halifax  
had failed to reveal any evidence that  
German submarines had a shore base or  
had been in touch with shores at any  
point. This disposes of the rumors of  
signaling from shore to submarines at  
places along the Jersey and other coast-  
lines.

The naval authorities are in the dark  
as to the number of submarines that may  
be in American waters. It was said af-  
ter a conference at Washington yester-  
day between Secretary Daniels and Ad-  
miral Benson, chief of the Bureau of Op-  
erations, that the Department was un-  
willing to express an opinion on the  
subject. Secretary Daniels himself said  
he was without information that might  
confirm the report that seven U-boats had  
come from their base for the raid in  
American waters.

Rumors of U-boats off the Jersey coast  
and further shore were almost as nu-  
merous as Jersey mosquitoes in August.  
Angelenos, N. J., reported hearing firing  
off shore and pointing to a sugar ship  
let out other tremendous gossip of sub-  
marine craft nearby and in battle. Lewis, Del.,  
sent out a report that a pilot had ar-  
rived there with a story of a sugar ship  
having been torpedoed and sunk off the  
Virginia Capes.

### Plan for Hell Gate Channel.

The Merchants Association, which ad-  
vocates the deepening of Hell Gate  
Channel to 40 feet, made public this  
letter on the subject addressed to it by  
Murray Hulbert, Commissioner of Docks.  
"The existence of U-boats operating  
in these waters but reemphasizes one  
of the advantages which I have repeat-

## Hospital Air Raids Cause 991 Casualties

LONDON, June 10.—The British  
Germans bombed British  
hospitals in France seven times  
between May 15 and June 1, ac-  
cording to a statement made to-day  
by J. I. Macpherson, Under Sec-  
retary of the War Office. The  
casualties numbered 991. These  
were as follows:  
Killed—Officers, 11; other  
ranks, 318; nursing sisters, 5;  
women's auxiliary corps, 8;  
civilians, 6.  
Wounded—Officers, 18; other  
ranks, 534; nursing sisters, 11;  
women's auxiliary corps, 7;  
civilians, 73.

## U. S. FLEET TO BE 25,000,000 TONS

Hurley Says 1920 Ship Total  
Will Be Largest in the  
World's History.

### COST TO BE FIVE BILLIONS

Amazing Figures Cited in  
Speech Before Graduating  
Class at Notre Dame.

### Special Despatch to The Sun.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 10.—American  
merchant ships in commission on June  
1, 1918, 1,400; total tonnage of the  
American merchant marine, 7,000,000.  
In 1920 the United States will have  
the largest merchant fleet ever as-  
sembled. It will cost \$5,000,000,000 and  
it will aggregate 25,000,000 dead weight  
tons.

These were the inspiring figures re-  
vealed to-night by Edward N. Hurley,  
chairman of the United States Shipping  
board, at his address at the commence-  
ment exercises of the University of Notre  
Dame, an address which gave the first  
official detailed survey of what has been  
and is to be accomplished in building up  
the American merchant marine to giant  
proportions.

Furthermore Chairman Hurley, never  
given to unassuming predictions or  
overoptimism, assured the young men  
of Notre Dame that 7,000,000 additional  
tons of shipping will have been produced  
by the Allies by the end of this year,  
4,000,000 coming from the ways of na-  
tions other than America and 3,000,000  
from American shipyards.

In fact Chairman Hurley accepts the  
enthusiastic promise of Charles M.  
Schwab, Director-General of the Emer-  
gency Fleet Corporation, that the 3,000-  
000 tons estimate for America is too con-  
servative and that the expert estimate  
of the United States Shipping board is  
surely too conservative.

Chairman Hurley recalled that on  
July 1, 1916, America had no merchant  
marine worthy of the name, a total of 80  
percent of the deadweight tonnage of  
only 2,412,381 being employed in coast-  
wise and great lakes trade. There was  
only one line crossing the Atlantic, one  
line crossing the Pacific, one line cross-  
ing to South America and the West In-  
dies and none to India, Africa, Australia  
and the east coast of South America.

### Beginning Our Destiny.

American tourists and products went  
everywhere, but in foreign owned ships.  
He continued:  
"Now we are beginning to fulfil our  
destiny. On the first of June of this year  
we had increased the American built  
tonnage to over 3,500,000 deadweight  
tons of shipping. In the eleven months  
from July 1, 1917, to June 1, 1918, we  
constructed in American shipyards a  
tonnage equal to the total output of  
American yards during the entire pre-  
vious four years. In short, the Shipping  
board has added approximately 1,000-  
000 tons of new construction to Ameri-  
can shipping in the last ten months, for  
it was at the end of last year that our  
commanding officer went into effect. We  
have also added 118 German and  
Austrian vessels, with a total dead-  
weight tonnage of 730,176. We have  
requisitioned from the Dutch under the  
order of the President, 86 vessels with  
a total deadweight tonnage of 525,532.  
In addition we have chartered from neu-  
tral countries 215 vessels with an aggre-  
gate deadweight tonnage of 252,651.  
This tonnage, together with the vessels  
which we have been obliged to leave in  
the coastwise and great lakes trade,  
gives us a total of more than 4,400  
ships, with an approximate total dead-  
weight tonnage of 7,000,000 tons now  
under the control of the United States  
Shipping board.

"In round numbers and from all  
sources we have added to the Ameri-  
can flag since our war against Germany  
began nearly 4,500,000 tons of shipping  
and we are steadily rising in our  
monthly output to do so. It has taken  
us some time to apply to the shipbuild-  
ing industry of this country the prin-  
ciples of organization and progressive  
manufacturing which have made our  
other big institutions the marvel of the  
world.

### 250,000 Tons in One Month.

"Since January of the present year,  
when our new quantity production of  
ships may well be said to have just  
begun, we have steadily risen in our  
monthly output until in the month of  
May we turned out a total of 250,000  
tons.

### Continued on Fourth Page.

## RYAN ASKS FOR \$100,000,000 AIR COMPANY

Senate Bill Would Create  
Concern Like Emergency  
Fleet Corporation.

### TO HASTEN PRODUCTION

Purpose Also Is to Synchronize  
Builders' Activities Here  
and Abroad.

### Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—At the re-  
quest of John D. Ryan, director of the  
Aircraft Production Board, Chairman  
Chamberlain of the Senate Military  
Committee introduced to-day in the  
Senate a bill to permit the creation of  
a \$100,000,000 aircraft corporation "to  
facilitate and expedite the production of  
aircraft, aircraft equipment or material  
thereof."

The relationship which the corporation  
will bear to the Aircraft Production  
Board will be similar to that borne by  
the Emergency Fleet Corporation to the  
United States Shipping Board. The  
Government will hold a majority of the  
stock.

One of the purposes of the corporation  
will be to synchronize the activities of  
aircraft builders here and abroad so that  
the needs of the American and foreign  
builders for materials produced or parts  
fabricated in the United States can be  
met. The bill also provides for the en-  
suing fiscal year the purposes of the  
proposed corporation will be more clearly  
defined.

The bill as framed by Senator Cham-  
berlain, Mr. Ryan suggested, was  
referred to the Committee on Military  
Affairs and it is expected that when the  
Director of Aircraft Production appears  
to-morrow before the committee to dis-  
cuss in detail as well as general terms  
the needs of the air service for the en-  
suing fiscal year the purposes of the  
proposed corporation will be more clearly  
defined.

As yet no formal report by the in-  
vestigators of the military committee  
who were engaged last week in a sur-  
vey of the aircraft production plants of  
New York State and the middle West  
has been prepared. The Senators who  
went on the tour returned encouraged as  
to the certainty of a general develop-  
ment of quantity production in the near  
future. They expressed a suggestive  
reticence in regard to the causes of de-  
lay in production, having taken a pledge  
not to talk until their report appears.

It was said that the trip of inspection  
did not complete by any means the in-  
vestigation at first hand which had been  
undertaken. For example, at the Curtiss  
plant in Buffalo the investigators  
passed only a day and engaged merely  
in a brief examination of some of the  
departmental heads of the enterprise.

They had no opportunity to investi-  
gate conditions among workmen in re-  
gard to the accusations of virtual  
strikes against unidentified employ-  
ees there by Senator Overman  
(N. C.) in the Senate when he produced  
a steel bracket from one of the Bristol  
fight planes which had been tampered  
with so as to render it unsafe for use  
and charged that German agents had  
been guilty of the offense.

### Other Inquiries Held Back.

Neither did the committee have op-  
portunity to investigate the charge  
of the deliberate waste of materials and  
supplies there or elsewhere. The charge  
that unusable parts of planes had been  
deliberately destroyed by order of de-  
partment heads and that thousands of  
feet of spruce plane timbers had been  
burned to get rid of them and at the  
same time multiply production costs  
was also not looked into.

It was assumed that the reticence of  
the sub-committee was predicated in  
large measure on the fact that details of  
much that they discovered in regard to  
the delays were of a nature which de-  
manded that the facts be revealed to  
special investigator Charles E. Hughes  
of the Department of Justice before  
being given publicity through newspaper  
channels.

### The sub-committee regards its work of investigation as still in its initial stage.

## T. R. PRAISES WOOD IN ST. LOUIS SPEECH

Says War Would Be Over if  
General Had Been Heeded.

### St. Louis, June 10.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, his patriotic dress before a large audience to- night, added to his speech a tribute to Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, and de- manded the death penalty for proved traitors.

"If the United States had followed the  
advice of Major-Gen. Wood two or three  
years ago," Col. Roosevelt said, "there  
would have been 2,000,000 men prepared  
and under arms when war was declared.  
Russia would never have been broken  
and peace would have been declared  
within ninety days after the United  
States entered the war."

### Bombardment of Paris Goes On.

PARIS, June 10.—The long range  
bombardment of the Paris district con-  
tinued to-day.

## "Sea Tank" Employed in Naval Raid on Pola

LONDON, June 10.—"Accord-  
ing to Vienna newspapers re-  
ceived here," says the Central  
News correspondent at Amster-  
dam, "the Italians used a sea  
'tank' in their last attack on  
Pola, Austria's naval base on the  
Adriatic. The boat was 40 feet  
long, 6 feet wide and propelled  
by electricity.  
"There is an endless rotary  
chain around the vessel fitted  
with barbs which cut nets and  
other obstacles, like the land  
tanks. The vessel has two  
torpedo tubes."

## SENATE ASKED TO AID RUSSIA

Senator Seeks Economic Com-  
mission and Troops to  
Oust Germans.

### MANY DIPLOMATIC PERILS

Resolution Backed by Feeling  
That Delay in Action  
Hurts Allies.

### Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Russian  
problem admittedly one of the most  
delicate and difficult of any with which  
the President has had to deal, intruded  
itself in the Senate to-day, when Sen-  
ator King (Utah) introduced a resolu-  
tion embodying a plan for action almost  
exactly similar to that which, as The  
Sun told exclusively this morning, had  
been laid before the President by some  
of his advisers.

The King resolution expresses it as  
the sense of the Senate that a commis-  
sion should be sent to Russia to in-  
vestigate the economic, industrial and po-  
litical rejuvenation and also that an  
American expeditionary force should be  
sent at the same time to cooperate with  
the Allies and expel the Germans.

### King Action Not Planned.

The King resolution, it was learned,  
was not based on any intimation from  
the White House that consideration at  
this time in Congress was desirable. It  
was rather expressive of the feeling  
shared by many that action of some kind  
should be undertaken, and that the de-  
lay is hurting the allied cause.

In official circles there are intimations  
that the Russian problem still fairly  
bristles with diplomatic difficulties.  
By reason of the radical character of  
the proposal set forth by Senator King  
it is assumed in advance that the ac-  
tion by the Senate Foreign Relations  
Committee will not be precipitate. A  
suggestion of cooperation with the mili-  
tary forces of Japan and China con-  
tained in it will undoubtedly provoke  
opposition not only in the committee  
but in the Senate as well.

The King resolution says in part:  
"Whereas the Russian people desire to  
establish a republican form of govern-  
ment and are in sympathy with the  
cause of the United States and of the  
Allies and would welcome assistance in  
neutralizing German intrigue and propa-  
ganda and in repelling the intrusion of  
German power, and  
"Whereas German troops are now  
operating in Russia and are making ad-  
vances with a view to taking possession  
of the deliberate waste of materials and  
supplies there or elsewhere. The charge  
that unusable parts of planes had been  
deliberately destroyed by order of de-  
partment heads and that thousands of  
feet of spruce plane timbers had been  
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channels.

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## CHATEAU THIERRY HEROES Mail Their Gratitude

THE latest cards from the  
western front received by  
THE SUN include some from the  
marines who have just added  
lustre to their shining name.  
One of them writes that any one  
who has subscribed to THE SUN  
Tobacco Fund is his friend.  
Quotations from these heroes are  
to be read on page 4.

### On Saturday night the Hurri- cane Deck on the roof of the Hotel Majestic will be opened for the season with a big benefit for the smoke fund, in which Lillian Russell will aid.

## U. S. MEN TAKE HILL 204.

### French and Americans Intrench- Marines Fighting.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
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WITH THE AMERICAN FORCE UNDER  
FOCH, June 10.—Reports indicate that  
American forces with the French have  
captured Hill 204, northeast of Chateau  
Thierry. French and Americans have  
dug trenches two-thirds of the way  
across the hill.  
Further north, in proximity to Bel-  
leau and beyond Bourches, American  
marines are constantly fighting. The  
ground is covered with large rocks, from  
behind which operate nests of enemy  
machine guns.

## U. S. MEN DOMINATE ENEMY, FRENCH SAY

### Results of Fight at Chateau Thierry Already Felt.

PARIS, June 10.—The French Govern-  
ment to-night issued the following state-  
ment regarding the American troops:  
"The strong will and irresistible ac-  
tivity of the American troops continue  
absolutely to dominate the adversary  
they oppose. Detailed operations  
which are frequent northwest of  
Chateau Thierry have important re-  
sults. Thanks to the liaison existing  
between the two armies, is of the  
highest degree and the results of  
which have already been felt.

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leau and beyond Bourches, American  
marines are constantly fighting. The  
ground is covered with large rocks, from  
behind which operate nests of enemy  
machine guns.

## MARINES WIN IN DARING RAID ON BELLEAU WOOD

Drive Out Enemy, Capture  
Big Guns and Seize  
Some Prisoners.

### SYRACUSE BRIGADE AIDS

Pershing Reports Repulse of  
Heavy German Attack  
at Bourches.

### By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE,  
June 10.—The United States Marines at-  
tacked the Germans after daybreak this  
morning and penetrated the German  
lines for about two-thirds of a mile on  
a 600 yard front in the Belleau Wood,  
northwest of Chateau Thierry.  
The Germans now hold only the  
northern fringe of the wood. The  
Americans captured two minenwerfers,  
which are the largest pieces yet taken  
by them. It is expected that one will be  
sent to Washington and the other to An-  
napolis.

Major Edward D. Cole, commanding  
the machine gun battalion, captured  
several German stragglers during the  
early stages of the attack. Numerous  
machine guns, it is believed, will be  
rounded up in the woods.

### Syracuse Brigade in Action.

The Ninth and 233d regiments of in-  
fantry, comprising what is known as the  
Syracuse brigade, hold the ground on  
the right of the Marines at the point on  
the front nearest Paris. This is the  
second time the Syracuse brigade has  
held the point on the line nearest the  
capital, the former occasion being at  
the offensive, when the Allies were still  
falling back, and the Ninth and 233d  
went in at Chateau Thierry for a short time.  
The 233d captured machine guns on  
June 6, while supporting the attack by  
the Marines.

Lieut. Edgar Lawrence of Chicago,  
flying in an airplane, crashed from an  
altitude of a thousand metres last  
Wednesday night, and was killed. The  
cause of the accident is not known.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Gen. Persh-  
ing's communique to-day reports the re-  
pulse of a heavy enemy attack at the  
vicinity of Bourches, with severe  
enemy losses. There was lively artillery  
fighting in the Chateau Thierry and  
Piedry sectors. The communique dated  
June 9 follows:  
"Action A—Northwest of Chateau  
Thierry, a heavy enemy attack at  
attack during the night on our positions  
in the vicinity of Bourches. The  
attack, which was preceded by ar-  
tillery fire, was repulsed. The enemy  
was heavily killed and his position  
was marked down. Many houses  
were shelled and burned, and the people  
shook hands and cried openly.  
"We are victors and shall remain vic-  
tors" they shouted.

"But the cessation of the rapid ad-  
vance caused a feeling of despondence  
among the pessimists. The people gen-  
erally no longer believe that the war will  
end this year and are preparing for an  
other war winter. Contrary to the usual  
impression of war is worse, not better,  
than before. The potato allowance has  
been reduced to four pounds a week for  
every manual laborer, and the weekly  
allowance of bread is about two and a  
half pounds. Much finely chopped straw  
is used in the composition of the bread.  
"Large quantities of turnip and caulif-  
lower leaves, with small supplies of win-  
ter potatoes, are being used to make  
soup. The result is that the army is  
suffering from lack of food. Deaths  
in factory towns are numerous. There  
is sickness abroad everywhere. Cases of  
nervous prostration are numerous. Men  
and women say they will hold out to the  
last, but there are mutterings on all  
sides.

## GEN. MURPHY CAN'T ENLIST.

### Mexican Officer Has Web Feet, Re- cruiting Office Finds.

BOSTON, June 10.—A man giving the  
name of J. E. Murphy walked into the  
office of the Canadian recruiting mis-  
sion to-day and asked if there was room  
in the army for a Brigadier-General. The  
officers assured him there was, and  
Murphy told them he was a Canadian,  
38 years of age, who had served three  
years in Mexico under Gen. Persh-  
ing with the rank of Brigadier-Gen-  
eral.

After a physical examination he was  
rejected because of web toes. Murphy  
refused to be discouraged, however, and  
said he would go to Canada and try  
recruiting officers there until he was  
accepted.

## 3 MEATLESS DAYS WEEKLY.

### Illinois Food Official Predicts Rule Within Month.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Three meatless  
days a week within a month have been  
determined upon by the National Ad-  
ministration, according to Robert Steven-  
son, Assistant Food Administrator for  
Illinois.

### Mary Wheeler, his chief, is in Wash- ington to-day.

## OVER 700,000 U. S. TROOPS IN FRANCE, BAKER ADMITS

In Farewell Speech to French Blue Devils Secretary  
Reveals Between 200,000 and 250,000  
Went Over in May Alone.

### Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—More than  
700,000 Americans have now left for  
France, according to an announcement  
made by Secretary of War Baker in a  
speech to the "Blue Devils" of France,  
who came here to aid the third Liberty  
Loan and are about to return home. Mr.  
Baker, the French Ambassador, and  
Secretary Baker were speakers at the  
enthusiastic reception given to these  
French warriors on the monument  
grounds.

Secretary Baker, it is understood, had  
intended to withhold any announcement  
pertaining to the number of American  
troops in Europe for a few weeks more  
in order to be able to state that 1,000,000  
in round numbers had already left. He  
decided at the last moment apparently

that to-day's ceremony provided a fitting  
occasion for stating the size of the force  
which already had gone. Mr. Baker's  
last official announcement on this sub-  
ject, made several weeks ago, was that  
500,000 Americans had already left for  
the battle zone.

It is known now that the number of  
Americans sent overseas during May was  
between 200,000 and 250,000. This is  
partly due to the fact that the British  
Government placed a considerable  
amount of tonnage at the disposal of the  
United States for troop transport pur-  
poses.

The U-boats' raids off the Atlantic  
coast have not retarded and will not  
retard troop shipments, it is explained.  
The flow of men and supplies to Europe  
will be maintained uncheck.

## CHOPPED STRAW IN GERMAN LOAF

### Turnip and Cauliflower Leaves Being Used to Make a Form of Soup.

### ILLNESS IS INCREASING

People Heartened by Aisne Of-  
fensive, but See Another  
War Winter Ahead.

### Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.

THE HAGUE, June 10.—A neutral trav-  
eller from the Rhinefeld gave a graphic  
description of conditions there. He said  
to-day: "I was standing in the New  
Market, the business centre of Cologne,  
when a bomb dropped. Warnings were  
not given in time and numerous per-  
sons were standing waiting for tram-  
cars. One bomb fell full upon the tram sta-  
tion and others fell so close it was evi-  
dent that the Germans were making an  
organized attack upon the street rail-  
way system.

"The streets were cleared as if by  
magic. I fled to a cellar and did not  
leave it for five hours.  
"The resumption of the offensive  
served to restore to a considerable ex-  
tent the people's courage. When the  
Aisne front was broken through huge  
placards were displayed saying that  
60,000 English had been annihilated. Ex-  
tra editions of the newspapers, which  
usually fetch two pence, were torn from  
the hands of the newsboys and girls, who  
were hung round with bunting, and the  
people shook hands and cried openly.  
"We are victors and shall remain vic-  
tors" they shouted.

"But the cessation of the rapid ad-  
vance caused a feeling of despondence  
among the pessimists. The people gen-  
erally no longer believe that the war will  
end this year and are preparing for an  
other war winter. Contrary to the usual  
impression of war is worse, not better,  
than before. The potato allowance has  
been reduced to four pounds a week for  
every manual laborer, and the weekly  
allowance of bread is about two and a  
half pounds. Much finely chopped straw  
is used in the composition of the bread.  
"Large quantities of turnip and caulif-  
lower leaves, with small supplies of win-  
ter potatoes, are being used to make  
soup. The result is that the army is  
suffering from lack of food. Deaths  
in factory towns are numerous. There  
is sickness abroad everywhere. Cases of  
nervous prostration are numerous. Men  
and women say they will hold out to the  
last, but there are mutterings on all  
sides.

## MAIN DEFENSE NOT REACHED.

Except for an eight mile stretch in  
the centre it merely means that we have  
given up some of our advanced and  
lightly held posts in front of our rear  
line of defence. Nothing is known here  
of the number of German divisions en-  
gaged, but it has been practically cer-  
tain for some time that, on account of  
the concentration of troops in the rear  
of this particular sector it was marked